

# NOT BEFORE THE NEW YEAR

Probably Not for Several Long  
Days After That  
Time.

## LETCHER GIVES HIS IDEAS

Brigham May Be Continued as  
United States Marshal.

Judd's Chances For the Judgeship  
Said to Be Good—Vigorous Pro-  
tests Filed From Ogden and Salt  
Lake Attorneys Against Gov-  
ernor West—'Age Limit' May Knock  
Out Both Baskin and Merritt—  
Senate and House Proceedings.

(Special to The Herald.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—  
Utah Commissioner Letcher called on  
Attorney-General Harmon today,  
the president having referred Utah's  
constitution and the accompanying papers  
to him for examination. Mr. Letcher  
said tonight:

"I have received a number of tele-  
grams from Salt Lake asking for  
information as to the probable date of  
the issuance of the president's pro-  
clamation. Please say in The Herald  
that it will not be issued before Janu-  
ary 1, or several days after that date."

It is taken for granted that Nat  
Brigham will be continued as marshal  
and it is believed that Judge Judd will  
either continue as district attorney or  
be appointed United States judge.

A great many members of the Salt  
Lake city bar and some of those from  
Ogden and other towns have sent on  
vigorous protests against Governor  
West's appointment. It is believed  
that the judgeship lies between Judge  
Judd, John A. Marshall and Governor  
West. The other candidates are R. N.  
Baskin, W. C. Hall, Judge Merritt,  
Charles W. Baldwin and Probate  
Judge McNally.

The "age limit" is likely to debar  
either Merritt or Baskin.  
W. C. Hall continues on receiving  
Kentucky influence if it is seen that  
Governor West cannot win. Mr. Hall  
is now in Atlanta, Ga., with Mrs. Hall.  
Magnus, of Ogden, is working hard  
for the district attorneyship.

## SENATE BELLIGERENT.

A Spirit of Patriotism and Preparation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate  
shared the general sentiment of bel-  
ligerence prevalent today, and from the  
outset of the session, the measures pro-  
posed breathed a spirit of patriotism  
and of preparation for any emergency  
that might arise concerning Venezuela.

The first bill introduced was that of  
Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, pro-  
viding an appropriation of \$100,000,000  
for a heavy increase in the national  
armament. This was quickly followed  
by propositions authorizing the secre-  
tary of war to purchase a late device  
of heavy battery and for a report on  
the feasibility for equipping for service  
the old ship Constitution.

Mr. Hill, of New York, added to the  
suggestions of the defensive by asking  
immediate consideration for a bill mak-  
ing ex-confederates eligible to service in  
the army and navy. Aside from these  
steps inaugurating legislation, the day  
was passed without decisive action on  
the Venezuelan question.

The first investigation of the session  
was started by the passage of Mr.  
Call's long pending resolution for an  
inquiry into alleged corporate influences  
operating in the election of United  
States senators and representatives.  
As further expression on the subject  
of British encroachments the senate  
passed a resolution introduced by  
Mr. Chandler, calling on the president  
for information as to the British or  
Canadian occupation, military or civil,  
of any part of the United States ter-  
ritory of Alaska.

Throughout the day the Senate gal-  
leries were crowded beyond their capac-  
ity, showing the keen public interest  
in anti-patriotic developments of the  
British-Venezuelan question.

The proceedings.  
Though less than a dozen senators  
were present when the session opened  
today the Venezuela issue at once came  
into prominence, but not directly as  
in the House, the Senate's business tak-  
ing the form of measures for national  
defense.

In presenting a bill for the repeal  
of the law imposing disabilities on  
those who served in the war of the re-  
bellion, Mr. Hill (Dem., of New York,  
spoke briefly. The main purpose, he  
said, was to wipe out the feature of  
the statute which prevented ex-con-  
federates from serving in the United  
States navy and army.

"It is most opportune at the present  
moment," said Mr. Hill, "that these  
men from the south co-operate with  
those of the north in giving the coun-  
try any military or naval defense that  
may be required."

## A Patriotic Measure.

He spoke of the measure as a pa-  
triotic one, when the session opened  
today the Venezuela issue at once came  
into prominence, but not directly as  
in the House, the Senate's business tak-  
ing the form of measures for national  
defense.

Mr. Platt (Rep., of Connecticut) sug-  
gested that it was rather a novel pro-  
cedure to ask the Senate to pass a  
measure of this character before the  
senators had considered the subject.

"There is no immediate issue," said  
Mr. Platt, "the country is not likely to  
have a war before Congress reassem-  
bles after the holidays. There may be  
no objection to the repeal after it has  
been examined."

Mr. Hill consented to let the bill go  
on the table for the present.  
Mr. Chandler immediately followed  
with a bill to strengthen the military  
armament. The reading of the title  
occasioned much whispered comment.

It was referred to the committee on  
military affairs.

## Significant Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Davis (Rep.), of  
Minnesota, a resolution was adopted  
calling on the president for informa-  
tion and all correspondence as to  
the establishment by Great Britain  
of postoffices and postroads in the  
United States territory of Alaska; also  
as to any British occupation, military  
or civil, of that territory; also respect-  
ing any attempt by Great Britain or  
Canada to assume control of territory  
of the United States in Alaska.

Another significant resolution was  
offered by Mr. Gallinger (Rep.), au-  
thorizing the secretary of war to contract  
for the purchase of all improved  
counterpoise battery. The resolution  
went to the committee on military af-  
fairs.

Then the Senate settled down to  
routine business.  
The vice-president announced the re-  
appointment of Mr. Cullom (Rep. Ill.)  
as a member of the board of regents  
of the Smithsonian institute.

## Call for Fraud.

Mr. Call (Dem. Fla.) then addressed  
the Senate on his resolution for a Sen-  
ate investigation of alleged election  
frauds in Florida.

The debate proceeded at much  
length.  
Mr. Caffery (Dem. La.) deprecated  
the practice of giving attention to  
vague and loose charges of fraud.  
Mr. Sewell (Rep. N. J.) made his  
initial speech on his resolution. He  
said he would not have any objection  
to the investigation confined to Flor-  
ida, but he pointed out the inex-  
pediency of a dramatic resolution which  
could inaugurate investigations in all  
parts of the country.

Mr. White (Dem. Cal.) joyfully in-  
quired whether it was contemplated  
that this special committee should  
investigate the country if California  
wished to arrange for its re-  
ception.

Mr. Caffery said the resolution was  
a step toward a return to the feder-  
ation of the United States. He de-  
clared that the resolution was a return  
of complete Republican change  
of government would result in the re-  
enactment of the federal election laws,  
which all their rigidity against in-  
timidation of the people.

An amendment to the resolution of-  
fered by Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine,  
limiting the investigation to election  
frauds in Florida, was defeated.  
Mr. Sewell's amendment confining  
the investigation to Florida was de-  
feated.

Mr. Hale's amendment that the in-  
vestigation be conducted by the regular  
Senate committee on Privileges and  
Electons was adopted, 23 to 24.

## Corporations and Boodle.

The resolution as thus amended was  
acceded to without division. The text  
of the resolution is as follows:  
Resolved, That the committee on  
Privileges and Elections shall be  
charged with the duty of investigating  
the effect of organized efforts of cor-  
porations, of the president and direc-  
tors thereof, to control the election of  
members of Congress or to influence  
the legislation of Congress also to in-  
vestigate the use of such influence or  
whether corrupt means, bribery or other  
means have been, or are being used  
to influence such elections also to in-  
quire and report to the Senate  
whether the use of such influence or  
means is consistent with the preserva-  
tion of the republic of the United  
States and the rights and liberties of  
the people and to report a bill for the  
prohibition or suppression of such  
practices."

Soon after securing the adoption of  
the resolution, Mr. Call gave notice  
that he would move a reconsideration.  
At 2:30, on motion of Mr. Chandler,  
the Senate went into executive ses-  
sion.

At 2:50 the Senate adjourned until  
tomorrow.

## IN THE HOUSE.

Session Was Short, But Much Was  
Done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Today's ses-  
sion of the House did not last an hour,  
but it sufficed for the passage of a bill  
authorizing the secretary of war to ap-  
point a commission to investigate the  
Venezuelan boundary and appropriating \$100,000  
for the expenses of the commission. The  
bill was introduced by Mr. Chandler,  
and after the approval of the speaker,  
Speaker Reed, although the approval  
of the committee of the message was  
not yet received, the bill was passed.  
Mr. Hill and Mr. Crisp, and attempted  
by others who could not secure recog-  
nition, to have the bill referred to the  
committee on foreign relations, and  
considerable applause was given to the  
patriotic references in the speeches.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Ill.) reported in the  
House this morning as soon as it had  
opened, and called for unanimous con-  
sent for the consideration of a bill to  
empower the president to appoint a  
commission to investigate the Venezue-  
lan boundary question, and appropri-  
ation of \$100,000 for the expenses there-  
of. The text of the bill is as follows:  
Resolved, That a commission be ap-  
pointed to investigate the Venezuelan  
boundary question, and to report thereon  
the expense of a commission to investi-  
gate and report on a true divisional line  
between the territory of Venezuela and  
British Guiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress assembled,  
That the sum of \$100,000 or so much  
thereof as may be necessary be, and the  
same is hereby appropriated for the ex-  
pense of a commission to be appointed  
by the president to investigate and re-  
port upon the true divisional line be-  
tween the republic of Venezuela and  
British Guiana.

A scene of considerable excitement fol-  
lowed the request for unanimous con-  
sent to consider the bill which had been  
loudly applauded when read by the clerk.  
Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mass.) stated that  
he desired to object to the consideration  
of such a bill, "but," he said, "it seems  
that this subject is one of such impor-  
tance that the House of Representa-  
tives should proceed in a decorous  
manner to consider it. The president's  
message was read but yesterday and it  
seems to me the gentlemen may not be  
ready to pass upon a bill of this im-  
portance without deliberation."

Cries of "Ready! ready!" from the  
Republican side interrupted Mr. Chandler,  
proceeding, urging that the matter was  
one which affected the relations of the  
two great English speaking nations of the  
world. He said: "I have been accused  
of being a jingo, whatever that may  
mean. I hope no one in that part of the  
country where I am known would believe  
I would hesitate, if the honor, dignity or  
safety of the country required, to take up  
arms against any or all nations of the  
world. But the press shows the country  
to be in a state of feverish excitement.  
It seems to me we ought to give this mat-  
ter as much consideration as we would  
give to the appropriation of a few thou-  
sand dollars."

Boutelle referred to the president's  
message as an extraordinary one, and went  
on to say that he would send it to the  
committee to be calmly considered this great  
question and the message in which the  
country was so deeply interested.

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# SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1905.

## CLEVELAND HAD CALLERS

Senators and Representatives  
Congratulate Him on the  
Message.

## THERE IS LEFT NO RETREAT

Britain's Probable Action as  
Viewed at Washington.

A Source of Present Danger, How-  
ever, Lies With the Venezuelans  
Themselves—It Is Feared They  
May Be Carried Away By Enthu-  
siasm—Various Views By Amer-  
icans of the President's Action—  
Our Naval Strength—Foraker  
Talks Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President  
Cleveland had many callers today  
from senators and representatives  
who came to congratulate him upon  
the attitude he had assumed in his  
message.

The telegrams which began to come  
in yesterday, commending his course,  
were supplemented today by many  
letters. Secretary Olney had his  
share of callers.

## No Retreat.

Although there is no suggestion of  
any abandonment of our claims, and,  
indeed, it is generally recognized that  
the president has left no avenue for  
retreat; it is still confidently believed  
here that the difficulty can and will  
be settled peaceably. This belief is  
based upon the expectation that Great  
Britain will reestablish diplomatic re-  
lations with Venezuela. As the revolu-  
tionary character of the Venezuelan  
and the internal peace Lord Salis-  
bury demanded as a condition to re-  
sumption of Venezuelan negotiations  
is restored, he will treat the subject, it  
is believed, and he is practically prom-  
ises in his last note, in a more com-  
plaisant spirit than the British govern-  
ment has exhibited heretofore in the ne-  
gotiations, and thus speedily reach an  
agreement satisfactory to both Great  
Britain and Venezuela, and so, as a nat-  
ural result, acceptable to the United  
States. In this way Great Britain  
would avoid any concession of the  
right of a third party to interfere, and  
likewise escape an admission of the  
acceptability or applicability of the  
Monroe doctrine.

It is entirely probable that Great  
Britain will abstain from presenting  
any evidence in support of her title to  
the proposed commission, for by so  
doing she would admit our right to  
intermeddle, which is the vital point in  
the controversy.

## A Source of Danger.

Our source of present danger, it is  
conceded, lies with the Venezuelans  
themselves, as it is feared that, carried  
by enthusiasm, they may be led to at-  
tack the British position, and thus  
bring about a situation which would  
be a source of danger to the United  
States. Lord Salisbury's responses to  
Secretary Olney's arguments are not regard-  
ed in official circles in Washington as  
being weighty or logically strong. The  
British position is held to be untenable  
in the light of the definition of the Alas-  
kan boundary, and the fact that the  
treaty of cession, as for his objec-  
tion to the infusion of the Monroe  
doctrine into international law, and the  
making of new international law, as  
Speaker Reed once remarked, "the  
lamentary law is not an exact science,"  
that it is made and amended from  
time to time by nations able to  
support their views, and that the  
United States has as much right to  
apply this doctrine to American af-  
fairs as had some of the European  
powers by combination to regulate af-  
fairs in Europe, and force their views  
upon oriental nations.

## Merely Acknowledge Them.

It is improbable that Secretary Ol-  
ney will make a response to Lord Sal-  
isbury's notes at this time beyond a  
mere formal acknowledgment of their  
receipt, and the president will  
probably await the action of Congress  
on his suggestion looking to a com-  
mission before proceeding further in  
the matter.

As the North Atlantic squadron re-  
sponds to the British channel  
squadron in being charged with the de-  
fense of our most important coast line,  
it may be that the authorities will take  
the view that prudence would seem to  
necessitate the abandonment of the  
proposed evolution cruise, which would  
take the ships away from home and  
leave the coast defenseless and also  
would draw off from the base of  
supplies in the event of trouble, the  
particular coal ports in the waters  
where the drills were to take place be-  
ing in British hands. The plans for  
the squadron, however, will not be  
fixed until Secretary Herbert returns  
to Washington.

The armored cruiser Maine was to-  
day attached to the North Atlantic  
squadron.

## Wrote it All.

The message of President Cleveland  
was prepared with remarkable rapidity,  
considering the length of the docu-  
ment, and the importance of the sub-  
ject treated. The president wrote  
every line of it without having re-  
course to dictation. Returning to  
Washington Sunday afternoon, he had  
a conference with Secretary Olney and  
Secretary Lamont that night, and  
then, sitting down to his desk, he work-  
ed unremittently until nearly 4 o'clock  
Monday morning. The result was  
fifteen pages of manuscript in the  
president's peculiar small hand, and  
it was all in print before 11 o'clock that  
same morning.

## VARIOUS VIEWS.

Some of the Responses Received By  
the Record.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The following  
messages were received by the Record  
in response to requests sent the gov-  
ernor to give their opinions of the pre-  
sident's message:  
"CARSON, Nevada.—Not vigorous  
enough; Nevada people are strong sup-  
porters of the Monroe doctrine in its  
entirety." "J. F. JONES, Governor."

"SALEM, Ore.—If the Monroe doc-  
trine as a principle of vital force in this

country President Cleveland deals  
rightly in his message with the Vene-  
zuelan question.

"WILLIAM P. LORD."  
"JACKSON, Mich.—I believe Presi-  
dent Cleveland's Venezuelan message is  
sound, statesmanlike, and I fully ap-  
prove it." "J. M. STONE, Governor."

"ATLANTA, Ga.—The president's  
message is a correct interpretation of  
the Monroe doctrine and the Vene-  
zuelan question furnishes a case which  
calls for its enforcement. The people  
of Georgia will approve of the mes-  
sage of the president."  
"W. C. ATKINSON."  
Strong and Direct.

"RICHMOND, Va.—It is strong,  
pointed and direct and can leave no  
doubt as to his position. It is charac-  
teristic of the man, courageous and  
truly American. There will be no re-  
treat on his part. The Monroe doc-  
trine is the very web and web of the  
policy upon the maintenance of which  
depends our safety against European  
aggrandizement and the greed and  
avarice of European powers."

"CHARLES T. O'FERRALL."  
"BURLINGTON, Vt.—President Cleve-  
land's message is unmistakable in its  
tone and will undoubtedly meet with  
the approval of the majority of the  
people of the United States without an  
act of hostility. I consider it an act  
of hostility. The president has created  
Great Britain to attempt to acquire  
more territory on this continent and we  
must vigorously assert our rights and  
prevent it." "WOODBURY, Governor."

## Sound and American.

"MONTGOMERY, Ala.—President  
Cleveland's message is sound and  
American. Congress should take his  
advice and give the country practical  
Monroe doctrine and make it interna-  
tional law if it is necessary."

"JAMES H. BUDD."  
"SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 18.—Gov-  
ernor John H. McGraw, who is in Se-  
attle tonight, said that as a patriotic  
American citizen he heartily con-  
curred in all the president had said on  
the Venezuelan matter. "Lord Salisbury,"  
Washington's chief executive re-  
marked, "will no doubt have it very  
difficult to lead them, they will demand  
the Monroe doctrine is a part of the  
international code."

## The Examiner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The  
Examiner has the following comment  
on the president's message:  
"President Cleveland has taken pre-  
cisely the stand in his Venezuelan  
message which we believe to be the  
right one, and who are keenly alive to  
the honor, the interests and the tradi-  
tions of their country, hoped he would  
take. He does not bluster nor threat-  
en, but he leads them, they will demand  
the Monroe doctrine is a part of the  
international code."

"We do not think that it will lead  
to war, but the British people  
discover the position into which the  
sky-rocket politicians in charge of  
their foreign relations have been al-  
lowed to lead them, they will demand  
a change of policy. The refusal to  
arbitrate a South American boundary  
line is not worth fighting for to Eng-  
land; the Monroe doctrine is to us."

## Our Naval Strength.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Irving  
M. Scott, vice-president and general  
manager of the Union Iron works,  
who has built some of the best war  
ships in the navy expresses the opinion  
that, although the present strength  
of the navy is not great, there could  
be extemporized a sufficient fleet to  
enable the United States to maintain  
the prestige of the flag. Continuing,  
he gave in detail the number of ves-  
sels now ready and those which could  
be readily prepared for service. He  
said that the navy has thirty-four new  
ready, besides six turret monitors,  
six gunboats and two battleships now  
being built, making a total of forty-eight.

Then there are thirteen of the old  
Erie-class monitors that could be put  
in preparation by having their turret  
arrangement removed and two eight-  
inch guns substituted. The old monitors  
placed in a barbette in the hold, mak-  
ing them very formidable vessels in  
the defense of our bays and harbors.

"Five of those turret vessels be-  
longing to the navy are at the end of  
the world, and the only way to get  
them back would be to have the navy  
maintain a permanent force in the  
Mediterranean. Puritan, Terror,  
Monadnock and Amphitrite. They are  
all in the Mediterranean and very pow-  
erful."

There could be extemporized for  
cruisers and commerce destroyers the  
New York, City of Paris, St. Louis  
and St. Paul. They are all up to  
the date of the war, and would require  
only the time necessary to furnish them  
with guns. I should think that within  
thirty days they could be put into  
shape."

Foraker Talks Fight.  
CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—Papers today  
publish short interviews on Clevel-  
and's message. Among those inter-  
viewed, was ex-Governor Foraker,  
who said: "Yes, Cleveland's message  
has the true American ring."  
"What if it brings war?"  
"I don't care if it does. I al-  
ways believed in the Monroe doc-  
trine."

This only faintly echoes the gener-  
al feeling here.

## PROBABLY MURDERED.

Mysterious Disappearance of a  
Young Rancher.

(Special to The Herald.)  
BOISE, Dec. 18.—Much excitement has  
been caused in Owyhee county over the  
mysterious disappearance of a young  
man named Richards, a son of John  
Richards, a prominent stock man. He  
lives on Reynolds Creek, and has been  
missing since the latter part of last  
week, and it is feared he has been foully  
dealt with. His horse returned from the  
range on Saturday, riderless. There was  
a bullet mark on the horse's saddle,  
and a party of searchers have given up  
the search and the sheriff and posse will  
start out in the morning. Owing to the  
fact that there has been much trouble  
lately with cattle thieves, many believe  
young Richards came upon a band of  
them and they killed him.

## HANKS NOT GUILTY.

(Special to The Herald.)  
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 18.—In the  
United States court today a verdict of  
"not guilty" was returned in the case  
of Charles Elmer Hanks, late assistant  
postmaster at Fort Washack, on trial  
for embezzling postal funds. Hanks  
will now be tried in the states court on  
the charge of embezzling Fremont  
county funds.

## MR. BAYARD IS WORRIED

He Declines to Be Interviewed  
Saying the Subject is Far  
Too Serious.

## OTHER OFFICIALS ARE MUM

Message Created a Panic in Man-  
chester Markets.

Count Von Kautz of the Opinion  
That the United States is Spoiling  
For a Fight, and Might Get Her  
Hands Full—Richter Views It as  
an Election Trick—Another  
Daughter Looks Upon the Mes-  
sage as a Sample of American  
Humor.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The officials of  
the British foreign office declined to ex-  
press any opinion on the Venezuelan  
question and the same attitude of re-  
serve was maintained at the United  
States embassy here.

United States Ambassador Bayard  
arrived at the embassy at an early  
hour looking worried. He declined to  
see any one, saying that the matter  
was much too grave to discuss.

A dispatch to the Press Association  
from Manchester says that President  
Cleveland's message to Congress on  
the Venezuelan question created a  
panic at the opening of the stock ex-  
change. But at Manchester, as well  
as here, a recovery in prices began at  
noon.

## THINK IT A JOKE.

Germans Always Had Queer Ideas  
of Humor.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—A representative  
of the Associated Press had an inter-  
view on the subject of President Cleve-  
land's message on the Venezuelan  
question with a high governmental of-  
ficial. He said:  
"Europe has never acquiesced in the  
Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland's  
threatened interference in a quarrel be-  
tween two other nations is not serious-  
ly interpreted here. Threats will show  
England the dangers of isolation."

The Vossische Zeitung intimates that  
the president's demands are such as  
to attract the attention of other pow-  
ers besides Great Britain.  
The National Zeitung, alluding to  
the Venezuelan question, says that  
President Cleveland demands that  
Great Britain should submit all her  
claims on Venezuela to arbitration and  
at the same time declares that the  
present occasion might accomplish it.  
The Berlin Post during the course of  
an editorial published today said:  
"The means resorted to on such occasions  
cannot be too drastic."  
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